

The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XVIII.

NO. 2

STRIKERS DEFIAINT.

The People Anxiously Awaiting the End.

A CONFLICT SEEMS INEVITABLE
All Firearms Owned by Individuals Confiscated by the Strikers.

Cripple Creek, May 29.—A report comes from Victor that the strikers attempted to disarm a miner, when he shot and killed four of them.

Cripple Creek, Col., May 29.—There has been no change in the situation here. Deputies, whose number has been increased to 600, are still in camp. Sheriff Bowes has gone to Denver. He will probably demand that Governor Waite send troops to aid in enforcing the law. Many dire rumors are about. One is that the miners intend to capture prominent Cripple Creek citizens and hold them as hostages.

Cripple Creek, Colo., May 29.—The deputies and strikers are still keeping a safe distance from each other. Both sides are exerting every effort to increase their numbers, the strikers using, in some instances, loaded Winchesteres as arguments. The strikers become bolder and more insolent every day. All the smaller towns are completely subjected to some destruc-tion and have been made at Cripple Creek. There is nothing now but the attitude of the strikers. vastly outnumbering the men of the population and being heavily armed, they have confiscated nearly all the firearms owned by individuals. Conscious alike of their own strength and of the weakness of the inhabitants, they conduct themselves in an unbecoming manner and exact conduct on the part of the inhabitants that is little short of abject servitude.

Toddy a party entered Mound City, and at the point of Winchasters forced two union men who believe in the union, but do not believe in carrying arms and using them in violation of law, together with a non-union man, to go to Bull Hill. The general impression here is that this question can be settled only by a terrible conflict, and the people are anxiously awaiting the end, whatever it may be. To the credit of this strikers it can be said, however, that they have had a closed saloon and placed guards over them. The strikers now expect to be attacked from three different points, and have massed their forces at Bull Hill. The two principal approaches have been underlined, and a large quantity of dynamite placed at the heads of the mines so that even if the mines can be exploded from the fort.

Durham, May 28.—Almost at the last moment Governor Waite decided not to go to Cripple Creek until tomorrow morning. It is thought he is afraid the deputies will kidnap him.

Drum, Col., May 29.—The strikers are reported to have purchased a rifled cannon, which is now on the way here. They have constructed another fort in a ravine just below Wilbur.

Railroad Property Damaged.

Seattle, Wash., May 29.—The Puget Sound region is almost cut off from railway communication with the east. The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific roads are all blocked on account of floods. On the first named road the waters of the Fraser river are higher than they have been known to be, and a vast expanse of territory is under water. Much damage has been done to farmers and to property of the railroad. In the immediate vicinity of this city the high waters are rapidly receding, and no further damage is anticipated.

In Contempt of the Senate.

Washington, May 29.—In the senate today Gray presented the report of the committee delegated to investigate the charges of impropriety in framing the sugar schedule. The committee, after reciting the testimony of the newspaper correspondents Edwards and Schriver, and the questions they refused to answer, says: "These witnesses are in contempt of the senate and ought to be dealt with under the law providing for a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment from one month to one year."

Opposed to Government Ownership.

Washington, May 29.—Postmaster General Bissell has forwarded to Chairman Wise of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce a letter embodying his reasons for opposing the proposed government ownership of the telegraph system. He does not think the postal telegraph service would prove profitable in this country, or that such a service could be fully accomplished without material additions to the present postoffice organization and increased expenditures.

A Mob Organizing.

Lexington, Mo., May 29.—Mohrs are now organizing to take from jail Ben Hilton and William Thompson, charged with raping a 14-year-old girl, and lynching. During the evening a mob hauled Rufus Gun and Sam Probst, giving them three minutes to leave town or be tarred and feathered. There are three murderers confined in the jail.

A Robber Captured.

SAN ANGELES, May 29.—The local officers today brought from Copperopolis the robber who was the companion of Kosner, killed by Messenger Hountricks while trying to hold up the stage between Angeles camp and Milton. He was found in a chicken house, fully armed, but he made no resistance. He has been fully identified.

Bank Directors Arraigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Directors McDonald, Jenkins, Graves and Montgomery, of the People's Home bank, were arraigned in Judge Murphy's court today and pleaded not guilty to charges of embezzlement. Their trial was set for July 9th, and argument of motion for change of venue set for June 11th.

Vacaville Rioters Acquitted.

FAIRFIELD, May 29.—The jury in the case of Captain Wood and eighty others implicated in the riot at Vacaville returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out eighteen hours, during ten of which eleven were for acquittal and one for conviction.

John Warner brought suit in the superior court yesterday against Isaac H. Hodges to foreclose a mortgage given to secure a promissory note of \$100,000.

A New War Machine.
PARIS, May 29.—La Patrie today announced that the notorious Turpin, whose name some time ago came prominently before the public in connection with the invention of the explosive known as Minet, who was an engineer, a manufacturer, and engaged in the refusal of France to purchase his interest in it, has left the country and has sold to the powers composing the Triple alliance the secret of the manufacture of a terrible war machine. The latter is said to comprise an explosive and new projectile which, it is claimed, will completely transform the art of warfare and conditions under which it is waged, rendering its possessors masters of Europe. Turpin yielded to the personal urging of a foreign sovereign and has received several million francs on account.

Advices From Bluefields.

PORT OF EADS, La., May 29.—The steamer John Wilson, four days from Bluefields, arrived at noon and reported everything quiet there. The United States cruisers New York and San Francisco and English cruiser Magicienne are off the coast. The murderer of Wilson is still at large and no effort is being made to capture him. Colonel Hatch, the English representative at Bluefields, still declares it is only a matter of a few days when the chief will be given back his possessions. The orders to make such a move will have to come from Manila, where the British minister is located.

The Water Rising at Portland.

PORTLAND, Oreg., May 29.—The Willamette river continues to rise at the rate of one-half inch per hour. First street is now flooded in places to the depth of several inches, and at several low points the water is encroaching upon Second street. Reports from the upper Columbia are to the effect that the water is still rising. The wholesale business district in this city is practically abandoned. Union Pacific trains are indefinitely delayed.

A CONDUCTOR SHOT

BY A TRAMP WHO WAS SLEEPING IN A CAR.

He Makes His Escape and No Trace Has Been Found of Him.

SANTA MARGARITA, Cal., May 29.—Freight Conductor M. R. Haynes was shot and killed at 4 o'clock this morning by a tramp who was sleeping in a car. He escaped, and no trace has been found of him. Sheriff Matthews of Suisun will be here with two bloodhounds to try to track the murderer. A tramp was arrested by train hands this morning at Ascension. He claims to be Ed Holland, a tramp telegraph operator, and while he is now thought to be innocent, he will be held until the arrival of the bounds. Haynes was very popular, and had been on the road a long time. He was unmarried, and his parents are supposed to reside at Saco, Maine.

HE TOOK HER RING.

A Fresno Young Man Arrested in Oakland.

OAKLAND, May 29.—E. B. Porter, a dapper young man from Fresno, was arrested last night in East Oakland on a warrant from Fresno charging him with felony embezzlement. He was arrested at the instigation of a young boy of the rain city, who charged that when he left that town he carried a valuable ring belonging to Porter, and the boy is now in custody. He is to stand trial and faces the death sentence.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Eight Persons Killed and Others Missing.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., May 30.—Train No. 4, from Minneapolis to Chicago on the Wisconsin Central, was wrecked near 3:15 this morning. The cars took fire. Eight persons are dead and others missing and are supposed to have been burned to death. Twelve to twenty were injured. The forward cars took fire at once. Conductor Gavitt uncoupled the rear sleepers and saved them from burning. Everything else was burned except some mail and baggage. Four of the victims are James Hubbard, engineer; George Gearhart, fireman; Judson Bigelow, brakeman; Mr. Russell, civil engineer. The opinion prevails in railway circles that the wreck was the result of criminal tampering with the switch. An aged man and woman, names unknown, were found burned to death in the ruins. There were about fifty passengers, and others may be yet found to swell the list of the burned. It is thought the injured will recover, except one named Chester, from Marshfield.

BOSTON, May 30.—The "Barry" fast train, which leaves Harlem at 5 p.m., when passing Shaler at 8:30 this evening, derailed into some cars left standing on the track, separating the engine, tender and three cars. Fireman Grodin and Brakeman H. F. McLean were scalded to death and an unknown man was killed.

Kelley's Industrials.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—Kelley's industrials were visited by at least 10,000 people at camp today. General Kelley spent the morning in making his men comfortable for their stay here, which will be until Friday next when they will continue their journey to Washington via the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. About 100 new members were recruited today.

Revoltting Cruelty.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 29.—The authorities are investigating a case of revolting cruelty. They discovered that the insane wife of Paul Kenna, a fisherman, has been confined for six months in the cabin of an old sloop. The woman has been kept in total darkness at this time, and when found was injured, two or three of whom will in all probability die. The train consisted of six loaded coaches of excursionists from Andersonville to attend the Decoration Day exercises at National cemetery.

A Trippe Tragedy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 30.—An old drunk growing out of a love affair resulted in a trippe tragedy at Village Springs today. In a jealous fit Tom Early went into a mine where Washington Bailey was at work and shot him to death, then going to Bailey's house the murderer shot Mrs. Bailey, his wife, with whom he had been living. Early soon thereafter officers and citizens were after Early, who fled. The posse fired upon him and he fell, dying an hour later.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Wheat weak; December, \$1.01 1/2; seller \$1.04; June, 87 1/2c.; wheat weak; December, 94 1/2c.

Corn, \$1.20 1/2c.

Bran, \$1.04 1/2c.

Brown rice, \$1.04 1/2c.

Flour, \$1.04 1/2c.

Meal, \$1.04 1/2c.

A REIGN OF TERROR

Deputy Sheriffs Surrender to Strikers.

300 MINERS ARMED WITH RIFLES

Fears That Cripple Creek, Colorado, Will be a Mass of Smouldering Ruins.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 25.—Strikers blew up the shaft house at the Strong mine at Victor today. Twelve men were down in the shaft guarding the property and a majority are believed to be killed. The strikers then captured the Portland and Independence mines and all men found there. A train bearing 150 deputies reached Victor about 10 o'clock. About 400 miners immediately surrounded the deputies and fighting began. It is not known whether any were killed. Eighteen or twenty deputy sheriffs surrendered to the strikers, being told if they surrendered their rifles and side arms they would receive no personal injury. They are being marched to this city under a strong guard, but it is an open question if they get here in safety. Latest news from scene of struggle is that no shots were fired. Deputy sheriffs who had been in the Victor and decide that they will go to the Victor mine or die in the attempt. Superintendent McDonald of the Strong and Anna Lee mines was shot.

The situation at 6 o'clock tonight is one of most painful anxiety. Not a soul believes the town will be a smouldering mass by another sunset if the strikers do not retreat. At Victor, six miles away, where fully 1,000 people reside, a reign of terror exists. Within half a mile of town all day long fully 300 miners, armed with rifles, paraded up and down the side of a hill. Occasionally a detour into the village would be made and the people who witnessed the scenes thought to locate positions were ordered to leave the place. The reports from Denver, upon arrival at Victor, went into camp on a neighboring hill. The strikers threw out a picket line entirely surrounding them, but at a distance that guaranteed them safety from the deputies' rifles. It is said the strikers have planted under their breastworks on Bull Hill a quantity of dynamite with the intention of blowing it up if it should be taken and occupied by the deputies. The mine owners have planted cannon commanding the breastworks, and it will be used to dislodge the strikers from that position.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 25.—Seven of the miners of the dead were increased when all had known. It is the record of the first day of the trouble to date, although the real fighting has not yet begun, as the deputies are waiting reinforcements before beginning active operations. At 10 o'clock this morning eleven men started to work in the Strong mine on Battle mountain. Shortly afterwards a large party of strikers blew up the shaft house with powder, causing a loss of \$25,000, and then dropped 100 pounds of gunpowder down the shaft, which also exploded, killing all in it. Not more than 300 yards from the Strong shaft house sixteen men, who had been engaged to go to work in the Independence mine, were surprised in the bunkhouse, and after a brief struggle surrendered. Each one was armed with a rifle and brace of revolver, the arms now being in the possession of the strikers. It is rumored that the strikers attacked the Ann Lee mine, overpowering the guards, after which they blew up the shaft house, but the rumor has not been verified. When the deputies are finally massed, and the two forces come together, a most desperate battle will doubtless be fought.

DETAILED.
CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 25.—All sorts of rumors concerning doings at the Strong mine are afloat. One is that the workmen were not killed, having been warned off by masked strikers. Deputies from Denver have agreed to a less exposed position. They will wait in a safe distance. The strikers, from their stronghold on Bull Hill, can view the country for miles, and all passes are guarded by them. Every stranger is intercepted, and not allowed to proceed towards the town unless a satisfactory explanation of his business is given. No one is permitted to go near enough to the seat of war to be in danger, and the streets of Cripple Creek and Victor, as well as the passes, are patrolled by miners carrying Winchester and revolvers.

The capture and disarming of eighteen deputies was accomplished by women, and ever since the occurrence two of the women have been holding high court in a saloon where the strikers keep congregating upon the bar. Two wagons loaded with powder and cartridges for one of the mines were captured by strikers and their contents confiscated. Sam McDonald, Superintendent of the Strong, Anna Lee and Gold King mines, and Charles Robinson, foreman of the Strong mine, are missing, which gives credence to the story of slaughter. If the men were in certain portions of the mine the concession may not have killed them. Sam Strong, owner of the mine, is given authority for the statement that eleven men were killed. It is raining furiously and any further move tonight is not looked for. Deputies have been coming in quietly all day and it is thought an unexpected move is anticipated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Further Consideration of Kyle's Hawaiian Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Kyle's Hawaiian resolution was considered in the Senate today. When the hour for consideration of the tariff bill arrived Harris insisted on the regular order, and a sharp discussion ensued. Hoar declared that it was the universal sentiment of the country that there be no interference with Hawaiian domestic affairs. Senator Morgan informed the remarks of Hoar. Hoar again insisted upon his "tariff protest" vigorously against his "tariff protest" opponents. Harris retorted that he could not let Hoar have his way, and Hoar rejoined that if Harris attempted to pay what he owed in controversy, he could not pay one-thousandth of a mill on the dollar. This closed the incident and the tariff bill was taken up.

The Hartford Shooting.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.—J. O. Ryan, who was wounded in the Dallas fight last Monday, is dead. The coroner's jury says George B. McCord shot him in self defense. William Ryan, son of J. O. Ryan is in jail charged by the coroner's jury to have willfully murdered James McOfeery, who was killed on the ground. It is reported here today that further trouble is brooding in Dallas district and another shooting is feared.

Collapse of a Four Story Building.

BROOKLYN, May 25.—The four story brick warehouse on Atlantic avenue, near Court street, collapsed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. One man was killed and five or six are badly hurt. Four men are buried under the ruins.

Miners Return to Work.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—Four thousand miners, who have been on a strike since April 21st, returned to work today. The terms at which they go back are the same as those in effect when they went out.

McGinnity Boland Arrested.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.—E. J. Boland, witness in the Heath case, was arrested here today on a warrant from Fresno. He is charged with perjury.

To prevent its use and consequences during the trial, mothers should always have on hand Blackman's Shooting Powder.

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THE ARMY IS HERE

Barker's Division Arrives
From Madera.

THEY'RE A DAY AHEAD OF TIME

The Men Are Footloose and Want a Good Rest—A Visit to Their Camp.

From Sunday's Daily.
General Barker's division of the command army, numbering a little over 300 men, arrived from Madera on foot at 4 p.m. yesterday and an hour later went into camp on the old city park, between D and E and Mono and Mariposa streets.

The army was not expected till this afternoon and their arrival took the Sheriff and city authorities completely by surprise.

A representative of THE REPUBLICAN, who had kept himself closely posted on the movements of Barker's men, was led to the belief that the army had left Madera early yesterday morning. About the time that the corner stoneman who "knew it all" were speaking of the impossibility of the army being here before Monday at the earliest, the advanced guard of the commandoers was encountered five miles from Fresno. The reporter had the eagle all to himself, though it was quite early in the afternoon and it happened there was not even a solitary team beside his own on the county road, going or coming.

The advanced guard of a dozen men stopped him briskly, though they numbered sixteen miles since sunrise. The case was quite different with the rest of the column, which moved up in small squads of eight or ten, instead of column of companies. The stragglers were strung out over more than a mile of road, and many of them limped considerably. The baggage wagon had a score of weary and sick men lying on top of pots, kettles and blankets, in a very promiscuous way.

A little to the rear of the wagon, which was drawn by ten horses and led by the authorities of Madera county, came more little squads, and in one of these squads "General" Kelly trudged contentedly along with the rest.

He is a man of about thirty, 32 years old, and a native of Yorkshire, England. He claims to be an American citizen, having resided in this country since childhood and been duly naturalized.

"We started from San Francisco with 500 men, in ten companies of fifty each," said the general. "At Sacramento the union with the Oakland contingent raised the number to 1,300, which was inconveniently large, and a division of the force became necessary. So we came on this way with 300 men, of whom about 300 remain with us."

"Our men know no politics," replied the general when the question as to the proportion of Republicans and Democrats in the column was propounded to him. "The fact is our purpose is quite distinct from party politics. What we want is permanent employment for the unemployed."

"The act of the commandoers in this division is from 20 to 30 years, with an average of 30 years. When the 1,300 men were assembled at Sacramento there were fifty Grand Army men among them. We have fifteen with us now who have won the blue. Some of them are entitled to pensions and will claim them when they get to Washington. We are glad to have these old soldiers for officers."

It was a somber fact that among this wandering army were men wearing the uniform of their country.

General Barker's men, destined to be non-combatants during the movements of the army and accompanying Fresno, he said that it would be difficult to get the men to march on, for most of them were almost shoeless and all of them were footsore. They had been well treated by the people of the valley counties through which they had passed and the men had abstained from any attempt to hold trains or interfere with the railroad property. He hoped some of the men might find work in Fresno, as he could supply men of all trades. But if the army should have to move on, he could not answer for what might happen when the desert section was reached on the border of the state. The men would have to get transportation over that and so far the railroad had refused all offers to furnish transportation, even when second class fare was tendered. Full first class fare was demanded in every case.

The commandoers baffled about a home in Fresno while "General" Barker accepted the offer of a ride to town, being told by the REPUBLICAN representative that there was no expectation on the part of the authorities that the men would arrive before today. It was observed that the men, tired, footsore and hungry as they were, had implicit confidence in the general's assurance that he would soon be back.

Sheriff Scott and Marshal Morgan were soon found, and it was decided to recommend the commandoers to camp in the old city park, as it was known that the railroad company objected to their camping on any part of the reservation.

Although no food or money had been provided for the men, the commandoers had brought enough flour along to make a plentiful supply of biscuits when the camping ground was reached and the cooks set to work. Everything was done in regular military style, and although the crowd which thronged to the scene did not hesitate to talk of "hobo stew" and trap traps, the general verdict was that good discipline was preserved. The pickets are relieved every two hours and have a rest of four hours. Every man who leaves the camp must have a pass, and passes will be scarce in a few teeth today, for this reason:

"General" Barker has been informed about the issue now pending between the prohibitionists and the saloon-keepers in Fresno. He is a total abstainer himself and does not wish his army to get a black eye by weak members yielding to temptation.

Every commandoer wears a badge, and is also absolutely prohibited from begging. Housewives who receive appeals about breakfast time from suspicious characters professing to belong to the industrial army, will know what to do.

Two men of Company H have earned a nest little sum during the past few days in Fresno, drawing fancy visiting cards. They turned the money into a common fund, and yesterday furnished their newly arrived comrades with twenty loaves of bread and a supply of tobacco.

The division is very varied in its composition. It includes a medical student, who acts as physician and surgeon, and any number of representatives of professions and trades. It had even a chaplain up to the time it left Sacramento. There is no band, but the division boasts of a pic of twenty-five members, also two drums and a bugle.

Hundreds of persons visited the camp fires last night and the soldiers were conspicuously numerous, although they carried little notice and encouragement from the wayfarers.

The more recent of the men joined in a street dance last night. Mrs. Anna E. Smith, the socialist agitator, who traveled ahead of the division, is announced to make several addresses dur-

DEFIANT INDUSTRIALS.

They Will Stay as Long as It Suits Them.

GENERAL BARKER'S ULTIMATUM.

He Wants Fresno People to Know His Men Will Only Work for Living Wages.

From Tuesday's Daily.

When the industrial army reached this city on Saturday evening "General" Barker stated two things. One was that his camp would be picketed and every effort made to prevent the men from drinking in saloons or committing acts of vagrancy. The other was that the men were eager for a job of work.

The industrial army had not been in camp forty-eight hours before this pleasing illusion was forever dispelled from the minds of the citizens of Fresno. On Sunday and most of yesterday a number of drunken industrials were seen on the streets, and even one of the company captains was constrained to admit he had never known the men to behave so badly.

The desire for work, which General Barker attributes to the training in the ranks of the army, has one important qualification attached to it. They want work, but it must be on their own terms.

General Barker desired a REPUBLICAN reporter last evening to give the people of Fresno plainly to understand certain facts which are plainly set forth in the following brief interview. The reporter asked General Barker when the army would begin to move.

"I cannot say," was the reply. "The citizens of Fresno have done nothing for me." The Chinese helped us, and a few pounds of tea and some sacks of flour have been given us by individuals.

The bright newspaper reporters are the ones to whom our thanks are mainly due for that satisfaction. Nevertheless, a great many people relished it and were disappointed in the sequel. It is a pity that newspapers do not confine their efforts more to the legitimate business of gathering and printing important news. They have failed in this a desire for sensationalism, and a better way to interest the public is to means to expose the faults of their own creation.

The reporter constitutes himself a novel writer; the details of every common-place incident are scanned to see what groundwork they may afford for something startling or gay. Superficial in the mind of the reporter become certainties when they appear in print. His fertile brain is not usually slow to supply the connecting links. Nothing is too private, no domestic tie is too sacred to be exposed to the gaze of a not always considerate public.

The sensational reporter should be suppressed. Would that law could be passed that would circumscribe his imagination. Newsgathering is a honorable occupation and conducive to great good, but deliver us from the being who thinks his proper sphere is to denounce our tares and deaden our flowerbeds.

SANDERS GIVES BOND.

He Left for His Home After Being Released.

Professor W. A. Sanders, who has been studying biology in the jail the past month, was released yesterday on bond. The bond is for \$2500, and the sureties are: W. H. Shuter \$1000, J. W. Shanklin, D. S. Orr, H. F. Peters, W. T. Lynn, Fred and H. H. Harrington, and S. E. Brasey \$500 each.

He left for his home near Reedley yesterday about noon, accompanied by his wife and one of his children, who had come up after him. He was anxious to get home to wipe out the bugs which was certain were creating havoc among his fruit trees. It is said the Professor has come to the conclusion that if he had studied man more and bugs less he would be better off.

Monday morning is the time set for him to enter his plea. He will plead not guilty. The grand jury will probably find another indictment against Sanders, charging him with forcing Wootton's name to the agreement by which Wootton deeded his ranch to Sanders, Knauth and Abbott.

FRESNO HIGH SCHOOL.

Not Affected by a Recent Supreme Court Decision.

County School Superintendent T. J. Kirk was interviewed yesterday to ascertain what effect the recent Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the law for the establishment of high schools in California would have on the proposed Fresno High school.

A test case was brought before the Supreme Court by J. P. McCabe of Contract Code, who brought suit against the tax collector to have declared invalid an assessment levied under the provisions of a legislative act passed March 20, 1891, which provided for the establishment of high schools in California. The lower court sustained the suit and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was reversed and the act declared unconstitutional.

The point upon which the decision was based was that it gave the power to levy the assessment to the superintendent of schools. The superintendent made an estimate of the tax levy, and reported to the board of supervisors, who made the formal levy. The assessment should be levied by the school board as a legislative body.

The "Daily" reported that the superintendent of schools, an executive power delegated to the constitution of the governing legislative body of the county, city or district affected.

Mrs. Kirk stated that the bonds for the Fresno high school were voted and sold under the legislative act of 1891, and is in no way affected by the decision.

He further stated that the act of 1891 pertained only to the maintenance of high schools and would not affect the erection of buildings for high school purposes.

CANAL BREAKS

And Inundates the Land About Centerville.

A serious break occurred Thursday in the Fowler Switch canal near Centerville, doing a large amount of damage. The water covered a large acreage planted in wheat, vines and fruit trees.

A number of low places planted in vines were entirely buried under deposits of sand. The heavy wind that came up in the afternoon blew over a large amount of fruit trees, the water having softened the soil about the roots.

The water covered a good part of the vineyard, but the damage was not as great as was apprehended.

The damage to the army up to last night consisted of a beef, twelve sacks of flour, ten pounds of tea, ten pounds of coffee and a quantity of sugar. The tea, coffee and sugar were donated by E. T. Scott, who responded to two appeals.

"Well, my boy, that's a corker!" he said heartily. "Where did you get it?"

"I listened and heard some old posses to tell it, as you told me to do. All I know is that it's the escapade of a woman high in social social circles," just as I've said."

"Escapade?" his uncle repeated. "I should call it pretty near a crime."

"It goes to a midnight supper during her husband's absence from town, and after conducting herself in a scandalous manner there she escapes when threatened by discovery by personating Mrs. H. Short, a domino to the committee which the court overruled.

"Sanders pleaded not guilty. The verdict reached by the visitors to the camp yesterday was that General Barker's claim that every man in the army is an American citizen must be discounted 60 per cent at least. Several well known Fresnoans offered to wager that there were not fifteen men in the whole crowd who were Americans born, and not 50 per cent who can claim their naturalization papers.

Mrs. Smith made an indignant defense last night and the trial has not yet been set.

Over Fifty Years

Mr. WILSON'S FRESHMAN STROLL has been had with singular festivity. The pain, cold and fatigue are the best remedy for diabetes.

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THE ARMY IN STRAITS

Industrials Anxious to Leave
Fresno.

A COUNCIL OF WAR HELD

Short Rations and Long Fares—The
Men May Forage For
Themselves.

From Wednesday's Daily.
The situation caused by the presence of General Barker's division of the industrial army within the city limits of Fresno is becoming serious.

It was not alone the publication of the article in yesterday's REPUBLICAN that led the citizens of Fresno to summarily shut down on donations to men who set the community at defiance. It was the added fact that the immense majority of those who visited the camp recognized that sympathy was utterly wasted on men who showed by every action that they were willing to remain idle just as long as the generosity of the citizens would support them in idleness.

General Barker's army lives from hand to mouth and when rations are on hand they are consumed seemingly without thought of the morrow. So it was that when daylight dawned yesterday it found the commissary unable to meet demands further than a scanty breakfast.

Committees were sent out to solicit funds from the citizens, but they met with very little encouragement. A number of industrials made a house-to-house visitation on their own account with indifferent success. The housewives who had read of Mrs. Smith's inflammatory speeches, or had heard extracts repeated by their husbands on their return from the evening meeting, turned a deaf ear to appeals.

The result was that at lunch time there was nothing for the men but a little rice, and the prospects for supper were about as promising as the election of the Populist ticket.

A council of war was held, participated in by General Barker, the adjutant, the colonel and the company captains. There was the usual secrecy, with an especial caution as to communication with reporters.

Nevertheless, the results arrived at by the council were obtained without any difficulty. The questions discussed were subsistence and transportation.

From General Barker and the adjutant it was learned that the army will await today the action of the city and county authorities, from whom the officers have been impatiently expecting consideration and assistance. If the citizens continue to refuse donations of food and clothing, and the authorities will not come forward with propositions for relief and transportation, the men will be very likely left to act for themselves.

The industrials are in no very amiable frame of mind now, and if they are released from the shew of disciplining hitherto preserved, there can be only one result. The conditions of last summer will be repeated.

General Barker said substantially that there was no apprehension of injury to the property of the railroad company, or of a train being seized in the depot, but he could not prevent his men taking a ride when they got lower down. He denounced the press of Fresno for its attitude to the army, and rather staggered THE REPUBLICAN reporter by the information that this newspaper is owned by the Southern Pacific railroad.

The "army" is still here, and is considerably rattled over the condition of affairs in the army, though every intelligent man had foreseen that when the men reached this city its disbandment was more than probable.

"I cannot help this," and "I cannot prevent that," were expressions that fell from General Barker's lips in seeming moments of irresolution. The adjutant said meaningfully to the reporter: "If you have been a soldier you know what happens when men are fixed like ours. They go and forage for themselves."

The adjutant also stated his conviction that the final adjutant will be made to take possession of a train in Fresno, or to do any wild and lawless thing in the yards, but if the men should steal a ride lower down it could not be helped.

A court martial was held during the day at which several of the industrials were dismissed for drunkenness and other charges. The dismissed men took their badges with them, and this may account for the number of cases reported of military industrials bumming for tobacco, etc., in the stores. The police will probably start in on the men who go around begging today, and the chances are that the rock pile will respond to the blow of many hammers in a few days.

The camp was almost deserted at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Companies were scattered by three or four men, and the little group of officers and headquarters looked very anxious. General Barker is greatly displeased with THE REPUBLICAN's version of his statements, but he was challenged in the presence of witnesses to deny that he had spoken of his men not being willing to work for any two-bit or four-bit a day proposition, and that they would only work for living wages. He explained that he meant that he had not brought them here to lower wages or compete with rates now prevailing.

When reminded that many men can be found in Fresno willing to work for their board in these hard times he said he thought no laboring man should be asked to work for less than \$2 a day, and that carelessness ought to have \$3 for a day.

One statement which annoyed General Barker more than any other was the report that only a small percentage of his men are American citizens. He produced the roster of Company D to show that every man claims to be a citizen, and that of the thirteen men in the company twelve are, or claim to be, native born Americans. For himself General Barker claimed that it was unnecessary for him to be naturalized, as his father was naturalized while he himself was a minor.

The railroad authorities are fully apprised of the movements of the industrials, and are inflexible in their resolution not to give them transportation except at full first class rates. Today will probably witness a crisis in the camp, unless the city and county authorities or committees of citizens provide transportation to the county line.

Hence, last night the soap works has a better opinion of the industrial army than of his neighbors. He received an application for soap, and gave the applicants a box, but intimated that he had a little wood in the yard that wanted sawing. The men sawed the wood, and so broke the record of the industrials in Fresno up to date.

Mrs. Anna H. Smith treated her audience in the court house square to the usual tirade of abuse against capital and glorification of the masses, but introduced a spice of variety into it by an explanation of the chilly reception the army has met with in Fresno. From Mrs. Smith's statement it would appear that this has been the work of a wicked REPUBLICAN reporter.

Mrs. Smith said that when General Barker's army was nearing Fresno last Saturday the General was not met by a REPUBLICAN reporter who told him the army would be welcomed here for it in Fresno, but if he and his people had come down to make socialistic or Populist or People's Party speeches, nothing would be done for them.

"Don't you see the idea of this?" said Mrs. Smith. "Don't you tumble to it?"

BARKER'S ARMY QUIT

There is a hard three-cornered political contest going on down here, and the Republicans were afraid that if we came down and talked People's Party doctrine they might lose Republican votes. Don't you tumble to it?"

Every one "tumbled" to it with a merry laugh, except the unfortunate reporter, who, silent and unobserved, was trying to mumble the words which had been put into his mouth. He knew positively that the words Popular or People's Party had never crossed his lips in conversation with General Barker, unless Populist and anarchist are synonymous words. He marveled at the degree of political astuteness with which Mrs. Smith had credits him. He felt greater than Machiavelli just then.

Mrs. Smith went on to charge THE REPUBLICAN with publishing that which was false when it attributed to her the expression of opinion that "Fresno was the meanest town she had ever struck."

After a dig at the afternoon paper and the Democracy Mrs. Smith paid her respects to the Populists.

"They are here," she said; "a lot of old fogies all out for office, and who left the old party because there were no offices to go around."

Mrs. Smith then drifted into generalities and the audience rapidly thinned out.

It was generally reported last night that seventy-five men deserted the army yesterday. That such an event was probable was suggested by the appearance of the camp an hour before supper. Numbers of coal oil and powder cans used for boiling and cooking were scattered about as if there were no further use for them, and many of them had been cast clear out of the camp limits.

ALASKAN SCENERY

DESCRIBED BY A REPUBLICAN CORRESPONDENT.

A Place Where It Won't Do to Work by the Day.

From Wednesday's Daily.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In leaving Victoria, B.C., we bid good-bye to Father Ostan and seasickness. From there to Juneau it is one continuous marine picnic. We only touched the open ocean three times, the longest place, crossing Queen Charlotte sound, being fifty miles; the other two sounds were short. You hardly realize that you are being borne rapidly along toward the north, so smooth are the waters. You steam through narrow channels sometimes not a stone's throw across; at others widening out to a mile or more, with high mountains on either side, studded with dense forests to the water's edge. Some of the narrow channels are thousands of feet deep; others shallow, with currents running ten or twenty miles an hour.

This monotonous scenery continues from day to day until the steamer anchors at the Juneau wharf. Our steamer landed to put off freight only at Mayne's Island, Wrangell, Juneau, and from here she goes to Sitka and Glacier bay. The first Alaskan glacier is seen soon after leaving Port Wrangell, in the distance standing on the side of a lofty mountain, like a huge cannon guarding some sacred treasure. Here one comes to camp on the trail of Mrs. Smith and General Barker, and either to compel a showing up, or to get ahead of them and preach the gospel of industrialism in the southern cities and towns before the General and Anna can get there.

Meanwhile the prevailing idea in the disrupted army seems to be that the only generalship that Barker has displayed in Fresno is general incapacity and a special mental incapacity for the reception of American ideas and American independence.

The REPUBLICAN stated on Tuesday

that a crisis would probably occur in the army within twenty-four hours, and so it proved.

Yesterday morning Captain A. R. Andrew of Company H waited on "General" Barker with an influential delegation and requested his resignation. He told the sentiments of a large number of men who wanted to be free by an American agent.

"This monotonous scenery continues from day to day until the steamer anchors at the Juneau wharf. Our steamer landed to put off freight only at Mayne's Island, Wrangell, Juneau, and from here she goes to Sitka and Glacier bay. The first Alaskan glacier is seen soon after leaving Port Wrangell, in the distance standing on the side of a lofty mountain, like a huge cannon guarding some sacred treasure. Here one comes to camp on the trail of Mrs. Smith and General Barker, and either to compel a showing up, or to get ahead of them and preach the gospel of industrialism in the southern cities and towns before the General and Anna can get there.

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Poverty was a clerk in the dry goods department of the Kutner-Goldstein Company. He is a very jovial young fellow and "blew" in his wages with the abandon of a millionaire spendthrift. He was also an admirer of the ladies, and worshipped at their shrines with an ardor that caused him to be considered with great favor by his divisions.

Miss Stone had occasion to visit Kutner-Goldstein Company's store quite often, her family having dealt for years with that excellent firm. She was much of Mr. Porter and the friendship between them became very cordial. Porter's admiration of Miss Stone was evident, and when he left Fresno recently, took with him a solitaire diamond ring belonging to her.

The men wanted to know what had become of the funds. No accounting had been made and it was known that the army had started from Sacramento with \$500 in the treasury and had certainly taken up \$200 since. Allowing \$100 for Mrs. Smith's expenses, with another possible \$100 for occasional supplies, there seemed to be wanting an amounting that ought to realize \$400 at least. The army has been practically boarded free ever since it left Sacramento, and the debts which were stranded here yesterday still exclaim:

"Onward and onward, and let us never stop, for we are bound for success."

When a summary request was made for General Barker's resignation Major Smith, or rather Lieutenant General Smith, was present, and while the General was hesitating whether to fight or run away she called on the men to take sides. All who were willing to follow the General's lead, and those who desired to wear something belonging to Miss Stone, and suggested that she lend him the ring, the young lady readily consented as she had learned to trust Mr. Porter.

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"Onward and onward, and let us never stop, for we are bound for success."

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TO BUILD A CANAL

Fresno's Business Men Favor the Project.

A HARD TIMES CONVENTION

Subscriptions Come in Slowly, But the Promoters Think the Thing Can be Done.

From Friday's Daily.
A thoroughly representative and fairly attended meeting of the business and professional men of Fresno was held in Kutner Hall yesterday afternoon. The primary object was to consider plans for raising a fund sufficient to connect the city of Fresno with the navigable portion of the San Joaquin by means of a canal.

The meeting was organized by the election of Thomas E. Hughes as chairman and Stuart S. Wright as secretary. Among those present were Alex Gordon, John Reichman, George E. Church, A. J. Wiener, S. H. Cole, J. J. Seymour, T. R. Foster, J. S. Eastwood, J. Clark, W. G. Urridge, Fulton G. Berry, J. C. Shepard, A. S. Elquier, Wick Patterson, A. D. Smith, George Wilson, S. N. Griffith, W. D. Bowden, G. W. Wyke, Drs. A. J. Pedler and W. T. Maupin, Alex Goldstein, Louis Einstein, John D. Gray, A. C. Swartz, and many others.

Chairman Hughes began by a reference to the failure of the movement to secure a congressional appropriation of \$75,000 for a government building in Fresno, though 1890 Senator Stanford secured the passage of a bill for the purpose through the senate. The bill had passed a dead letter. As the meeting betrayed little interest in the matter, Mr. Hughes switched off to the canal project.

Secretary Wright pointed out that the law of California does not recognize waterways as public highways, hence the supervisors can render no assistance or raise funds on lands. The canal project peculiarly appeals to the citizens of Fresno county. For three or four years past the scheme has been agitated and the idea still is to get the produce of the farmers to tide water without being charged all the traffic will bear.

For every time there has been talk of a canal, there has immediately arisen a counter proposal of a railroad from Marysville to Fresno or from Stockton to Lodi.

A competing railroad would be the salvation of this country. A canal would enable the products of Fresno county farms to be shipped at living rates. As he understood it, there are two points on the San Joaquin offering themselves as the outlet of the proposed canal—one at White's Bridge, the other twenty miles south of it. He hoped that Fresno county, instead of being suffered to go down grade, would be held up for what she was and still is, the most important and populous portion of the state of California.

White's Church produced a copy of returns by one of the packing combinations on raisins delivered there to be sold. The raisins were sold for \$150. The return made to the party who delivered them were \$650, the balance was absorbed in transportation charges, commission and expenses. After stating that it does not pay to grow raisins or anything else under such condition, Mr. Church said there was but one question, that of ways and means to devise remedy. In his opinion the railroad is the modern means of transportation and the best way to do it is to have a canal because it is the best method in this age of electricity, but anything is better than nothing. The canal would be of immense value to the people of this county. Under present conditions of transportation it is impossible for the county to prosper.

S. N. Griffith suggested that a company be formed with a certain capital stock, and scrip issued in payment for labor. The thing is for the people of the San Joaquin valley, the richest on earth, to take hold and haul their own produce to market.

T. G. White said the present transportation system is choking the life out of this community. He had attended a number of meetings on this canal proposition in recent years and could remember one occasion when some influential men came down from Stockton and offered two-thirds of the money necessary to build the canal. One of the best engineers in this part of the country had estimated that a canal could be cut for less than \$50,000. The greatest difficulty would be the fall of 150 feet on the thirty miles to White's Bridge, necessitating the construction of two locks. A dam could be dug to McMillan where the river enters the San Joaquin and then it would be ten miles to the trough. Between Fresno and Crow's Landing the San Joaquin river is only navigable certain months in the year, but below Crow's Landing it is navigable all the year round. "There are shipped from Fresno to Port Costa 90,000 tons of wheat at \$3.60 a ton, while the same quantity could be carried on the canal at 35 cents a ton. There would be a saving of at least \$240,000, double the amount required to dig the canal."

J. A. Wiener produced a list of signatures of a long list of responsible citizens of Fresno county who are willing that the county shall be bonded in \$100,000 to construct the canal. He thought the best idea would be to have a survey and estimate made by a competent engineer, and would contribute \$25 to start the thing.

IT MAY COST LESS

Try the Heath Case in Los Angeles.

"There's an impression," said District Attorney Church to a newspaper reporter yesterday, "that the trial of the Heath case at Los Angeles will cost the county much more than if it were tried here. This is not the case. In fact, it may cost it considerably less."

"The greatest item of expense in trying it in Los Angeles will be the care of witnesses, which will amount to about \$10 each for the round trip. For 125 witnesses the total will be \$1,250. This is from eight to nine hundred dollars more for mileage than if the cases were tried in Fresno."

"I think this will be more than offset, however, by the difference in the amount of the jury fees for the two trials. Jury fees at Los Angeles will be \$10 a day, while in Los Angeles they get only \$2, a difference of \$12 in favor of Los Angeles county. In thirty days, if the trial lasts that long, this will amount to \$360 less than in Fresno."

"Again, it will take less time to get a jury in Los Angeles, and there will not be any necessity for a large venture, such as would have to be issued were the third trial held here. This will also make a difference of several hundred dollars in favor of Los Angeles. It is also the intention to summon no more witnesses than are absolutely necessary to make a good case."

"What is more important than all is that we shall get a verdict in the case, which of course is very small probability. It is asked whether the case was not transferred to some county nearer ours. This might have been done, but there were reasons why some counties would be objectionable to us, as Kings, Madera, or Merced, while the case had objections to other counties that would have suited us. Altogether Los Angeles was the best choice, and the credit thereof belongs to James McClellan. This is the truth of history. The biography quoted above is fiction."

Jerry Haggerty was given a 60-day for vagrancy by Recorder Clark yesterday for drunkenness.

The testimony in the forenoon suit of C. M. DeMott vs. Webb G. Burton et al., was heard yesterday. The witness, O. W. Johnson, treasurer, third ward, was called to the stand. After the nomination of delegates the club adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

John Reichman said the only visible remedy is to construct a canal to tide water. If a competing railroad were constructed through the valley it would be a mere question before a combination or consolidation was effected with the other road. He feared they would find it rather a hard master to get the money to construct the canal by subscription. The first question would be how much would the canal cost?

Engineer Shepard said that the smallest canal that would be of service would cost \$4,000 a mile without the locks. They could not get to White's Bridge for \$50,000.

One motion prevailed to enroll 100 members at \$10 each and sixteen names were given in at once.

Alex Goldstein, who was pressed to speak, was not over sanguine about the success of the project. He had seen and heard so much of these undertakings in the past, and he was sorry to say that there is a total lack of public spirit in Fresno.

Alexander Gordon, member of the board of present transportation rates by the ton, was paid \$14,000 for the production of a vineyard of 132 acres. He was in favor of organizing a Business Men's Association, such as had been suggested by a previous speaker, and would contribute \$25 to start the thing.

Mr. White said that George Manuel, a competent engineer, had already made the survey and estimate.

Mr. Wiener said the San Francisco people were willing to help the proposition, but would not start it.

Mr. White was confident the people of Stockton would cordially join in the enterprise. He thought it would be a good idea to go around just now and see how many teams the farmers would lend to the work. As things are now these farmers have nothing to do.

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Fresno, and T. C. White, Alex. Goldstein and Alexander Gordon were members of the committee. On motion of Secretary Wright the chairman was added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned till Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the committee expect to have the names of fifty members on the roll.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS

Organize a Ward Club and Nominate Delegates.

The Fourth ward Republicans met last night for the purpose of nominating delegates to the county convention. H. O. Baker called the meeting to order and A. E. Snow was chosen chairman.

A motion was made and carried that the representatives of the two precincts—the fifth and sixth—each present one delegate, and each precinct selected its own nominees to be voted on at the primaries. The following nominations were made:

Fifth precinct—H. O. Baker and Charles Fraler. Sixth precinct—C. Angel, S. G. Head, George Schurling, C. R. Jovanovich, C. H. Toy, and E. I. Austin.

The Fourth ward Republican club was temporarily organized. The organization will be completed at a subsequent meeting.

RECLASSIFICATION.

WILL FRESNO BE BENEFITED BY IT?

A Technical Point Which May be a Source of Trouble.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The asininity and rascality of California's state legislature never shows itself so plainly as when a county government is to be made or amended.

For years the courts have been overcrowded with suits having for their object the explanation of the abominable verbiage of which these acts are mostly composed.

The uncertainty of the people in regard to the meaning of the acts bearing on county government has been the cause of much confusion and expense, and so long as people are sent to the legislature who, besides having axes to grind, have a very indifferent knowledge of the English language, this state of affairs will continue.

The Board of Supervisors reclassified Fresno county putting the tenth class in order to lighten the burden of the taxpayers. Several persons have been investigating the matter and now assert, the probability of the supervisors having stepped from the frying pan into the fire—rather, having launched the taxpayer from the former into the latter.

On March 23, 1893, the Governor approved an act to amend the county government act of 1891. This act, besides the officers now provided for in section 57, provides for a clerk of the board of supervisors, a justice, a supervisor and a recorder, of whom the recorder is a trustee.

The salaries of these in the tenth class, to which Fresno has been reduced, are respectively \$3,000, \$1,200, \$700, \$400 and \$15,000, a total of \$39,300.

On March 24, 1893, however, the governor approved an act to establish a uniform system of county and township government in which no provision is made for the officers just named, in section 57 or elsewhere. The salaries of officers in counties of the tenth class, according to the acts of March 23 and March 24, 1894, are as follows:

March 23, 1893
County Clerk.....\$3,000
Sheriff.....\$200
Recorder.....\$200
Treasurer.....\$200
Tax Collector.....\$100
Attorney.....\$100
Assessor.....\$200
Coroner.....\$20
Public Administrator.....\$200
County Auditor of Schools.....\$200
Scripster.....\$20
Judge.....\$200
Sheriff (per day).....\$20

Besides the officers mentioned in the act of March 23, above given, there are, as stated before, the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, justice, supervisor, court bailiff, register of deeds and transcriptor, whose salaries aggregate \$33,000. The question is, does the act of March 24th repeat that of March 23d. If it does, putting Fresno in the tenth class was an economical measure. If it does not, we are worse off than before by \$80,000. Section 236 of the act of March 24th says: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." This would indicate that section 67 of the act of March 23 is repealed, for it was inconsistent with that of March 24th and this impression is strengthened on a closer comparison of the two acts. There is, however, sufficient ground on which to base a technical point in favor of the validity of section 57 of the act of March 23d and the act of March 24th.

The third unhappy couple are Eliza Bullock and Charles C. Bullock, who were married at Fort Scott, Kas., in 1888. She is a plain woman, the more so the more she looks at her husband. She has a very bad temper, and is continually threatening him with divorce. In fact she had to support both him and herself, receiving money from her mother at times. Mr. Bullock seems to be a lover of "the weed," and his wife says she had to keep him in tobacco. He frequently threatened to kill her, and in all treated her so brutally that she was compelled finally to leave him. He is still annoyed and harassed her, however. Mrs. Bullock asks that she be awarded \$20 a month alimony and that she be allowed to remain in the house.

Eliza Bullock is another, who finds life unbearable with her husband. She married Gottlieb Metz in San Joaquin, Kas., the land whose inhabitants eat bacon and live in mud houses. She believes he is a bad man.

Mrs. Metz has been a widow since 1881, and her son, Gottlieb, is now 12 years old. She has been investigating the matter and now asserts, the probability of the supervisors having stepped from the frying pan into the fire—rather, having launched the taxpayer from the former into the latter.

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BOLAND AND CULVER

Indicted by the Grand Jury

Yesterday.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY

In Swearing False at the Heath

Trial-Boland Under Arrest.

Fresno's Trial.

The grand jury has last indicted two of the witnesses in the Heath case, though neither of the indictments were reported yesterday. Judge Holmes having gone home before the jury was ready to report.

The men indicted are E. J. Boland, better known as "McKaye" Boland, son of Mrs. Cora Palmer, and S. S. Culver, real estate agent, attorney public and Populist statesman. Boland was a witness for the defense in the Heath case and Culver for the prosecution.

A number of members of the grand jury have tried very hard ever since that body was in session to indict a number of witnesses for the prosecution, ten or twelve in all. Among the more prominent were C. J. Stillwell, Mrs. Martha Featherstone, Assistant District Attorney Mark Walsh and Deputy Sheriff P. F. Peck.

The attempt to indict Mrs. Featherstone was particularly vigorous, but failed. The examination was conducted with considerable violence and the perjury qualities of a woman's chit were cited in the grand jury's charge with the view of proving her an untruthful person.

Boland, it will be remembered, contradicted Mrs. Cora Palmer, who gave the sensational testimony concerning Red H. Terry. She stated she came in from her ranch the night of Sunday, August 26, 1892, bringing with her her husband, her husband, and who wanted to take the train leaving Fresno early the following morning for the north.

Boland, it will be put on the stand by his defense, said he was not in Fresno at the time testified to by Mrs. Palmer, but in Bakersfield. Two or three other witnesses substantiated Boland's testimony in this regard, while several witnesses corroborated Mrs. Palmer. Boland further said that he had not been in Fresno since shortly after Easter of that year.

The grand jury examined a number of witnesses, some of them new ones, who had seen Boland in Fresno about the time stated by him. About the date testified to by Mrs. Palmer, hence the indictment. Boland was arrested at Stockton last evening on a telegraphic warrant from the sheriff's office and an officer will go up after him this morning.

Terry testified at the trial that about 9 o'clock Monday night, August 26, 1892, the day of the murder of McWhirter, he met Heath. They talked about the murder and Culver intimated that Heath knew something about it. Upon this Heath drew a pistol, shoved it under Culver's nose, and made him take back his assertion.

The prosecution had another witness, J. W. Crow, who testified Heath was in town that night, but the defense put on the stand half a dozen, among them A. G. Frick, Charles T. Korn and R. F. Culver, who testified Heath was at the Curtis ranch when the scene between him and Culver is alleged to have taken place. Culver appears to have had some doubt later on as to the date of this event, but was positive as to the occurrence itself.

It is possible that another indictment or two in connection with this case will be found, as the grand jury is still investigating the testimony of Mrs. Boland, Mrs. H. E. Heiskell, W. M. Hartigan, Miles Wallace and District Attorney F. A. Peck of Modesto came before the grand jury and questioned in regard to certain testimony. Heiskell, who has been taking a very great and as yet unexplained interest in the work of the jury, testified of his own accord, it is said, while the others were subpoenaed.

The fact that a witness on each side of the Heath case has been indicted is considered proof by some people that the members of the jury have come to some kind of an agreement. The logical result of such an agreement would seem to be the indictment of all the witnesses in the case. But the jury is not likely to remain in session long enough for that.

In fact, it was rumored that the jury would be ready to make its final report today, though others, who believe they are better informed, say that it cannot finish its work till Monday. It is also stated that the probability of a minority report is very slight.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Why The Young Men Should Join in Its Observance.

ENFOR REPUBLICAN.—In a series of resolutions passed by the Athletic club at its meeting on Thursday night are severe censures of the acts of the old soldiers in publishing a notice to the public to refrain from field sports and athletic exercises such as are proposed by the club on Memorial Day and John with them in commemorating the valiant deeds of their late comrades in arms.

It was not the intention of the committee to have that notice so ambiguous that at any individual or body of men could construe it to imply that they were disloyal or showed disrespect for the memory of our country's defenders, but to call their attention to the fact that it was not a day of sport and merrymaking, but one sacred to the memory of our noble dead who freely gave their lives that our country might be preserved.

This was the object of establishing Memorial Day, and for several years after it was declared a national holiday was so observed. Of late the day has degenerated into one of junkeing and jollification, contrary to the spirit of the law that made it a legal holiday, and certainly detrimental to the teachings of our youthful lessons in patriotism and respect for those who left the greatest heritage on earth for them and their to enjoy for all time to come.

It is an accusation of disloyalty to ask people to refrain from field and athletic sports on that day, then the committee must plead guilty to the charge, but in one opinion no such construction can be placed upon that notice.

To all good citizens Memorial Day should be held sacred, for it is the day upon which a grateful people prepare to decorate the graves of our nation's patriotic dead, and to commemorate their valorous and heroic deeds in time of their country's greatest peril. And in no way can gratitude for what the old soldier has done for his country and for you individually, by leaving you a free and united country, be better shown than by joining the Grand Army of the Republic, its public services and Mountain View cemetery over the graves of its departed heroes. There is no young man who will not come in contact with any evil influences, but will be taught perfect lessons in patriotism that may be of benefit to them in after life.

One of the Committee.

The Friday evening, its closing exercises were rendered by the musical and literary programs were rendered by the pupils under the direction of their teacher, Miss Eleanor Young.

INDUSTRIAL OFFICERS.

Captain Barker and Mrs. Lieutenant Smith Arrive in Fresno.

From Saturday's Daily. Mrs. Lieutenant Smith of the industrial army arrived in Fresno last night, accompanied by Captain Barker. Mrs. Smith is well known to Fresnoans, having lectured here some years ago when nationalism was the tag of the people who are now Populists.

She is a well informed lady of determined character, and is said to have grown tired of several bad husbands, of whom the courts rid her. She is quite stout and of robust complexion. Her hair is cut short and is black. She willingly answers questions put to her, but does not often volunteer any extra information.

Lieutenant Smith, in answer to a question, said the members of her division were very gay and boisterous, but still hopeful. They will never Master this situation and camp on the banks of the San Joaquin over night. Early Sunday morning they will resume their march, arriving in Fresno some time during the forenoon.

Mrs. Smith says the men have generally been well treated by the people of the various towns they passed through, the cases of meanness being few indeed. Captain Barker and Lieutenant Smith came in advance to make arrangements for the reception of the army.

From persons living in Modena it was learned that the industrial army behaved themselves very well there, giving no trouble at all. They were well provided for by the citizens, besides receiving help from the supervisors.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE WERE DISCUSSED.

Which Has Done More to Elevate Mankind?—An Interesting Argument.

From Saturday's Daily.

Yesterday the Fresno high school listened to a debate which has not been surpassed in any respect by any graduating class of a high school. The debaters distinguished themselves and are an honor to our high school and its teachers. One of the features of the Fresno high school is the great amount of essay-writing required, which is the best practice for the young people. The effect of this was shown remarkably in yesterday's debate.

The question for debate was, "Has literature done more than science for the elevation of mankind?" Professor Heaton was elected judge for the debaters.

The first speaker for the affirmative was Silas Geis, who defined science as "an index of such portions of human knowledge as is more or less systematized, generalized, developed, literature in recorded knowledge, thought or feeling, including everything which is written in letters, etc." The progress of science has been made directly through and independent upon literature. Without literature every discovery would have perished with the age that made it.

Science has supplied man with many of his needs, while literature has elevated his character. Science teaches us that we are a little above the brutes; the Bible, representative of literature, tells us that God created us "a little lower than his angels." Which inspired man with the nobler thought? Literature is the expression of a people, as it is in writing. Such is its nature, it is plainly the most powerful instrument in exciting the character and forming a better race of men. Literature is the effect of genius.

Williams, "the bravest in several years and quite a bold thinker, said he would not be surprised if the sand all came to rest before the end of the century."

"This storm blew in from the southwest and the usual thing in such cases is for the wind to fall at sunset and then blow in from the opposite quarter. That means, of course, that the sand will come back again, unless there is a rain fall to carry it down and hold it in place. This shower quite commonly occurs after a sand storm coming."

Now weather prophet Williams was found in his comfortable parlor in the sky parlor at J and Mariposa streets just after yesterday's storm had reached its climax. This was at 2:30 p.m. and the wind was then blowing twenty-eight miles an hour.

"It's a heavy storm," said Captain Williams, "the heaviest in several years and quite a bold thinker, said he would not be surprised if the sand all came to rest before the end of the century."

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THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

Republicans Are Beginning to Organize.

CANDIDATES ARE NUMEROUS NOW

An Industrialist's Opinion of the People's Party—The Crazy Buttie Hat.

From Tuesday's Daily.

What activity there may be in a political way at present is being displayed by the Republicans, who have begun organizing for the campaign with a vim that promises much. There is considerable rivalry, of a very amicable nature, however, over the governorship, which the Republican county convention will be delighted to settle to the satisfaction of the party in this county. The party in Fresno county has never been more numerous than it is now. It is recognized that all that is necessary to win the fight next fall is to put up a first-class ticket and to make an aggressive campaign. The mistakes of the Democratic national administration have had such an ill effect upon the country that they are certain to be considered by the voters in deciding local affairs. This will be the case in Fresno county, and the outlook is that the Republicans will cast a larger vote here than ever before.

The fear that the Populists would play an important figure in the campaign in this county to the point of overwhelming the two old parties, has lost its edge since that party has nominated its ticket. Many Populists are dissatisfied with their ticket, and they will be considerably trampled down. Still the candidate for the single ballot, is popular in this respect. The Democratic politicians who left their party and joined the Populists at the last day in the hope of getting "recognition," now wish they hadn't. They are out of it in every direction, and they and their friends will probably vote a mixed ticket, unless their old party charitably welcomes them back.

* * *

The Populists, by the way, do not appear to be very strong in the good graces of the industrial army. General Kelley, who, with his cohorts, is navigating the turbid Mississippi, says that all the Populists are good for is to pass resolutions. Most of the following documents, which found its way mysteriously to a Republican reporter's desk yesterday, have been written by Lieutenant General Mrs. Smith?

The People's Party one of the most worthless institutions, it's good for nothing but to pass bad resolutions.

The only remedy they have to help themselves is to leave.

In this connection we're advised And a few hard whoppers.

* * *

The Republican candidates are becoming more numerous and by the time the convention meets there will be much material from which to select a good ticket. J. W. Shunkin is a candidate for the tax collector. H. W. Neely of Clifford has come out for county clerk. W. T. Riggs, one of the oldest Republicans in the county, has declared himself a candidate for county treasurer. George A. Nourse announced himself candidate for superior judge. G. C. French will be eligible for justice of the peace. The Third township is Constantine William Shaw, Henry Russell and Eli Rapsige will try for the nomination for constable of the same township. The bright prospects of the Republicans are conducive to a large crop of candidates.

* * *

The Democrats have been extraordinarily inactive and appear to be thoroughly at sea. There is a total lack of enthusiasm and there seems to be no one willing to take the lead and shoulder the responsibility of defeat. There are not a few Democrats who firmly acknowledge that their chances are very slim indeed, though they do not acknowledge the importance of defeat in the fall. The only actively among Democratic leaders is being shown by Boss Heiskell, who has forgotten that he lives in Madera county and is throwing out wise suggestions to his candidates in this county. It is said that he has declared that the Democrats for district attorney, and unless his business should soon demand his presence in Madera Heiskell will have chosen the whole ticket, thus saving the convention a good deal of trouble.

* * *

The interference of Boss Heiskell in Fresno county politics is not regarded favorably by many Democrats, and considerable trouble may result from his officiousness. It is a bad year for losses anyway, and it is likely the Fresno county Democrat will try very hard to get along without them this time. The county central committee will meet next Saturday and will decide what the plans of the party are, and in gathering for this meeting, "The policy of the Democrats will probably go to wait until the Republicans make their nominations. There has been some talk of an endorsement of the Populist ticket in case the Republicans put up a very strong one, but this is mere rumor.

* * *

There are not many new candidates on the Democratic side. A. M. Clark has come out for the nomination for county clerk and expects to make a strong fight. It is now said that Vogelius is slated for assessor, but by whom he is slated does not appear. J. P. Meeks' chances for nomination for superior judge are improving steadily, say his friends. J. B. Rader will give R. L. Peeler a close run for recorder. G. W. Smith will have the determined opposition for his nomination for sheriff of Mariposa, and he is determined to make a good fight.

The company is a strong one, not of powerful enemies who have a powerful group to settle. In view of certain rumors concerning his attitude on the grand jury, some Democrats think he would not be a strong candidate as he might otherwise have been.

* * *

There's a new fad, rage or whatever you choose to call it. The days of the crazy quilts have gone and those of the "crazy hottie" arrived. There is the same reason for reflecting upon the mental roundness of this particular hottie as there is for reflecting upon that of the insane quilt. A crazy hottie may be made out of any bottle, but only ladies have the time and patience to make them. Get a bottle, then cover it with a coat of fresh paint and search your husband's pockets for odds and ends. These you will carefully and firmly press against the putt, covering the entire bottle with articles of all kinds. This done, add the whole and you have an odd and attractive ornament. Fritz Haeslop of the Tivoli delights in the possession of two of these bottles and they attract much attention. One is surmounted by a miniature bust of Beethoven, the other by one of Lord Salisbury. Among the articles on the bottle are a lead pencil, watch chain, suspender button, penknife, pocket book, horseshoe, match, etc., etc.

Junker.

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